

Over Two-Week Period

200 Rebels Reported Killed
In Battles for Philippines City

MANILA, April 9 (AP)—More than 200 Moslem rebels have been killed in two weeks of fighting in a southern Philippines town which the military recaptured over the weekend, a police official said today.

Lt. Col. Romeo Recina, Philippine Constabulary commander of Zamboanga del Sur Province, said government forces supported by two naval gunboats and two bombers drove about 1,000 heavily armed Moslems out of Labangan, just north of Col. Recina's headquarters in Pagadian City, 500 miles south of Manila.

He said the rebels retreated by

sea to Cotabato Town, in Lanao del Norte Province, 20 miles to the east.

The military had previously reported that at least 200 Moslems were killed in a single six-hour battle with government forces in Labangan on March 23. Two government soldiers were killed in that clash, it added.

In this weekend's Labangan fighting, Col. Recina said, many rebels and 16 government troops were wounded. He said 26 rebels, including three women, were captured. Most of the firearms captured from the Moslems, he added, were made in Libya and Malaysia.

Other Fighting

Meanwhile the military reported that at least 22 Moslem rebels were killed over the weekend in North Cotabato Province, in central Mindanao 550 miles south of Manila. It said government forces, fighting side by side with farmers, drove back an attack by heavily armed insurgents.

Since the beginning of March, major clashes between government forces and rebels have shifted from the Zamboanga-Basilan area, in western Mindanao, to North Cotabato Province.

Information Secretary Francisco S. Tatad last week reported "around 100 government troops killed" since the expiration Feb. 28 of the presidential amnesty offered to Moslem insurgents willing to surrender. President Ferdinand E. Marcos extended the deadline to April 15, apparently because fighting has continued without any major surrenders.

President Marcos has promised to expedite the socio-economic development of the southern Philippines, where most of the nearly four million Moslems live, but the rebels have become more defiant than ever.

A week before the first Labangan encounter, about 150 well armed Moslems attacked the Philippine military headquarters in Pagadian. At least 20 Moslems were killed in that battle. Except for the killing of a four-year-old child of a military officer, the government did not mention any government casualties.

Brig. Gen. Fortunato Abat, commander of the central Mindanao command, based in Cotabato City, reported that foreign-trained troops have been seen consorting with the rebels. The Philippine Daily Express, often believed to speak for the government, expressed anger over Lib-ayan's "strongman" Col. Moamar Qudus, who, it said, "should not waste his oil money in fueling propaganda against the Philippines."

Modern Weapons
Gen. Abat said between 8,000 and 9,000 Moslem rebels armed with sophisticated weapons including land mines, grenade launchers and machine guns, have been harassing at least 20 towns in North Cotabato.

About 80,000 refugees from the towns of Labangan, Dimataling, Tabina and San Miguel, which had been harassed by the Moslems, have fled to evacuation centers in Pagadian.

Sources said half the children evacuees are suffering from respiratory diseases and others from malnutrition, bronchitis, pneumonia and colds due to unsanitary conditions.

Paris Subways Shut
By Personnel Protest

PARIS, April 9 (Reuters)—A members' strike closed down the Paris subways today, forcing Parisians to walk to work or cram aboard packed buses.

The strike by subway personnel, ending at midday, was called to protest the death March 30 of a ticket collector who was attacked by passengers.

Police said earlier that a man believed to be a Tunisian student beat up the collector, who was trying to check if he had a ticket. The collector died later in hospital. Cause of death was given as a heart attack.

The demonstrators told reporters that students from both Yemen and South Yemen took part in the sit-in. The two Yemens agreed last year to work toward eventual unification.

At the end of the sit-in the Yemeni Students' Association circulated a statement being sent to Arab League headquarters in Cairo and the government of Yemen and South Yemen. It said in part:

"We condemn Saudi Arabia because of its designs to carve up a piece of Yemeni territory. We consider this to be part of an overall American-imperialist design."

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One of the unidentified wounded Arab terrorists in a Cyprus police car after being arrested.

Arab Terror Units in Cyprus
Strike Israeli Envoy, Airliner

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Vascou's four engines was damaged in the attack. A spokesman said the plane might be flown home on three engines for repairs here, and that, otherwise, Arkia's services would continue normally. El Al arranged for a special plane to go to Nicosia to get the 14 passengers who had been booked for the Arkia flight from Nicosia to Tel Aviv.

The Israeli security guard who shot the three Arab attackers was detained afterwards by police. Informal sources here said that the Israelis had been aware of an imminent Arab attack at Nicosia's airport and had taken extra precautions to guard against it.

The sources said Israeli security agents flew in from Tel Aviv this morning and stood by at the airport.

A month ago an Israeli businessman was shot dead by a young man, believed to be a Jordanian student, in the Nicosia Palace Hotel. The Arabs' Black September organization said the

Yemeni Students
Take Over Their
Embassy in Cairo

CAIRO, April 9 (UPI)—A group of Yemeni students occupied the Yemen Embassy and held the ambassador for more than six hours today to protest that they charged is a secret agreement to cede disputed border territory to Saudi Arabia.

"We sought by this demonstration to bring this matter to the attention of world opinion," a spokesman for the students said after they left the embassy this afternoon. He said more than 300 students took part.

The students walked out of the embassy and released Ambassador Yahya Mohammed el-Mutawakkel of their own accord, and there was no violence. Their departure followed a talk with the Iraqi ambassador and the government of Yemen and South Yemen. It said in part:

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Pope Urges
Thieu to Free
His PrisonersSaigon President Says
None Are Political

VATICAN CITY, April 9 (AP)—While police and leftist demonstrators battled near St. Peter's Square, Pope Paul met President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam here today and urged him to release political prisoners.

The papal audience lasted an hour, and a Vatican communiqué issued later said the Pope "wanted to call to the special attention of the guest the human problem of political prisoners of both sides in Vietnam. The president gave detailed information and explanations on this subject."

What he told the Pope, Mr. Thieu told a news conference later, was that there are no political prisoners in South Vietnam. Mr. Thieu said in response to a question, "There are only two kinds of prisoners: 21,007 of common law and 5,081 Communist criminals." The latter, he explained, were civilian terrorists.

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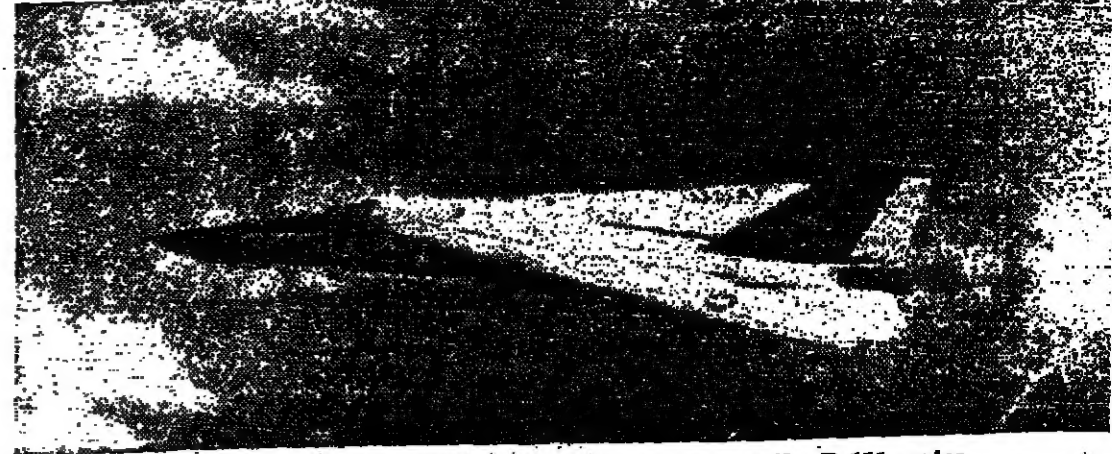
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The U.S. FB-111A, a strategic bomber version of the F-111 series.

During Last Months

Pilots Say F-111 Proved Itself in War

By Marvin Miles

LAS VEGAS, April 9.—The much criticized swing-wing F-111 fighter-bomber won its wings in the last months of the Vietnam war, including deck-level night attacks that helped clear the way for B-52 raids on the heavily defended Hanoi area, crewmen have reported.

These F-111 raids, aimed at knocking out the surface-to-air SAM missile sites that threatened the B-52s, were disclosed at Nellis Air Force Base by pilots

of the 474th Tactical Fighter Wing.

The principal spokesman for the F-111s and the first of its squadrons—the 430th Tigers—to return from Southeast Asia was Col. William R. Nelson, wing commander.

With 48 (two squadrons) of the 214-million aircraft assigned to combat out of Takhli Air Base, Thailand, he said, the wing flew some 4,000 sorties (one mission) between late September and the end of hostilities. It dropped 74,000 pounds of

bombs in low-level strikes on tactical targets, averaged almost 30 sorties every night (one-third of them in support of the December B-52 raids), ignoring monsoon weather and lost but six planes, Col. Nelson said.

One of his two-man crews, Capt. Robert Spenceberger and 1st Lt. William Wilson, was captured in December and is now en route back to the United States. One crew is known lost and four others are missing in action.

The F-111 has been plagued with problems ever since it was ordered developed in 1952, when it was known as the TF-1. The problems have included many technical deficiencies and high cost overruns.

The F-111 fleet—520 have been built so far—has been grounded several times, including once last October when a craft disappeared on an Indochina mission. Once an \$80-million flaw was discovered in the plane's wing box, requiring the revision of 200 models already built. In 1967, the 2nd, which finally succeeded in avoiding having to use the F-111, said its test pilots had listed 263 deficiencies, including 100 they classified as "mandatory for correction."

Asked to assess the effect of F-111 night strikes in protecting B-52s, Col. Nelson said he had no figures, but he noted that the loss rate of the big bombers declined dramatically.

Tactical details are still classified, partly because two squadrons of F-111s remain on duty at Takhli, but the wing officers acknowledged that the anti-SAM raids into "high-threat" areas of North Vietnam were always:

• Flown at night under constantly varying operational plans to confuse the North Vietnamese.

• Flown as a succession of single-plane missions at speeds near that of sound and levels as low as 200 feet to duck under the enemy radar net.

• Planned by individual crews, once they were given their objectives and strike times, with bomb drops set for a precise second. Nelson said raids supporting the B-52s were carefully coordinated with the bomber strikes and the F-111s usually hit their targets about 30 minutes before the eight-engine jets dropped their loads from on high.

While the SAM missiles were the greatest threat to the B-52s, they were no particular danger to the ground-bugging F-111s that blasted their launch sites. The F-111's terrain-following radar allowed the plane to hold minimum altitude automatically. Its inertial navigation system guided it precisely to the target. Its attack radar set up the strike, and its ballistic computer unit released its bombs at the correct instant.

Because the attacks were always conducted at tree-top level, where enemy radar was ineffective, the F-111s were subject to a minimum amount of ground fire.

Col. Nelson explained that North Vietnamese ground gunners were forced to depend on the airplane's sound to detect an attack.

"They had to shoot at the sound, for the most part," he said, "and by the time they heard us, we were over and gone."

He said there were relatively few ground hits on the F-111s, but he would not speculate on the fate of six aircraft downed in the last months of the war.

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Viet Cong Excuse Rejected
On Shooting Down of Copters

(Continued from Page 1)

him that the two helicopters were flying, one behind the other, from Gio Linh to Lao Bao on the Laotian border to inspect new control commission facilities there.

At some point—precisely where is still a matter of contention—the rear helicopter came under small-arms fire. Moments later, the front helicopter was struck by a missile.

The pilot in the second helicopter saw the first go p.o.w. and a ball of flame, Gen. MacAlpine said.

The helicopter struck by the missile crashed into a mountain-side, killing all on board. The other helicopter landed some distance away "in rather desperate circumstances" but no one aboard was injured, the general said.

The survivors spent Saturday night in a small Viet Cong hamlet

and were taken the next night to Gio Linh, where they were ultimately turned over to the ICCS officials today.

The Viet Cong claim that the helicopters were supposed to be following a four-kilometer-wide corridor along Route 9 from Gio Linh to Lao Bao. According to the Viet Cong, the aircraft "met with an accident" at least 25 kilometers south of this corridor.

Gen. MacAlpine said that "one of the crucial questions of the investigation" was the Viet Cong claim that the flights were supposed to follow this corridor along Route 9.

Those killed in the destroyed helicopter included one Canadian, one Indonesian and two Hungarians, members of the control commission, the two Viet Cong liaison officers and the crew, which included a Filipino in addition to the two Americans.

The survivors of the incident included two Canadians, two Indonesians, three Poles, one Viet Cong liaison officer and a crew composed of two Americans and a Filipino.

U.S. Calls It 'Serious'

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—The White House said today that President Nixon views as "extremely serious" the armed attacks on clearly marked ICCS helicopters.

Gerald Warren, deputy presidential secretary, said that detailed comment on the Communist downing of two helicopters over the weekend would be made by the spokesman of the four-nation ICCS.

But he emphasized that the United States views the attacks as extremely serious.

He reported that Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., vice-chief of staff of the Army, who has been sent on a special mission to Southeast Asia, is sending detailed reports to the White House.

There was no comment on the contents of Gen. Haig's reports.

The State Department, through a spokesman, gave a much harsher assessment of the helicopter incidents, calling them a "totally callous flouting" of the peace agreement.

"Unless conditions in Vietnam improve very substantially," following the death of a Canadian observer, the Canadian government will withdraw from the International Commission for Control and Supervision, Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp told the House of Commons today in Ottawa.

Haig in Bangkok

BANGKOK, April 9 (AP)—Gen. Haig arrived here today to begin a four-day assessment for President Nixon of the situation in Indochina. He held talks with Thai Premier Thanom Kittikachorn.

Gen. Haig was to fly later today to Vietnam, the Laotian capital, and then was to visit Phnom Penh and Saigon.

Paris to Renew Vietnam Links

PARIS, April 9 (Reuters)—France expects to raise its diplomatic relations with both North and South Vietnam soon by sending ambassadors to Saigon and Hanoi, French officials said today.

The French also will maintain some link with Saigon's rival, the Viet Cong-backed provisional revolutionary government, they said.

Saigon broke off diplomatic ties with Paris in 1968, following the speech of President Charles de Gaulle in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, calling on the United States to withdraw its forces from Vietnam and end the war. Paris and Saigon have maintained relations at consular level. France's ties with North Vietnam at present fall short of full diplomatic relations, with envoys being accredited to the government instead of to the head of state.

Reds Destroy
Mekong Ship

(Continued from Page 1)

gallons of oil, a consignment of bathbaths and more than a ton of gourmet groceries destined for foreign missions here were among the cargo. There was no rice on board either ship, but the cargo included 250 drums of pork lard, 1,778 bags of wheat and 1,500 cartons of powdered milk.

U.S. B-59 Stratofortress, F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers, F-105 Specter gunships and OV-10 observation planes were flying over the ships from the South Vietnamese border but they did not appear to be very effective in silencing the Communist fire.

U.S. C-130 Hercules transport planes have begun airlifting ammunition and war supplies into Phnom Penh and besieged government strongholds in the province.

Elsewhere in Cambodia, Communist forces attacked the provincial capital of Takeo, 42 miles south of here, during the night. The Cambodian command said five soldiers and three civilians were wounded.

Rehearsed in Prison

POW Reverse Brainwashing
Helped to Fight Propaganda

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—American prisoners of war began rehearsing patriotic homecoming speeches two years ago in a prison camp where six or seven of them called reverse brainwashing.

By speaking out in patriotic fervor, the prisoners sought to strengthen themselves against North Vietnamese propaganda. Some former POWs say that the practice may account for the similar patriotic tone and content of many speeches and statements made at different times and places by returned prisoners.

"The Communists spent upwards of four, five, six, seven, eight, nine years trying to turn us against our country, against our way of life, against America basically," Air Force Maj. Ronald J. Webb of Hampton, Va., said.

"And the natural reaction on the part of 99 percent of us was to build our patriotism even stronger."

"It made us ardent anti-Communists for the most part and ultra-patriotic," Maj. Webb, who spent five years as a prisoner, said.

The pro-administration line taken by most former POWs has led to charges that they were delivering speeches prepared for them. They deny this.

Air Force Lt. Col. James E. Hiteshew of Weston, W. Va., a POW almost six years, said that prisoners defected "75 percent because they were part of it, and could not concede that their suffering was in vain."

"Maybe we developed it ourselves," Col. Hiteshew said, "that

Xuan Thuy in Moscow

MOSCOW, April 9 (UPI)—Xuan Thuy, who led the North Vietnamese delegation at the Paris peace talks, arrived yesterday for a visit at the invitation of the Soviet Communist party, Tass said. He is en route home to Hanoi.

IN TEHRAN

Sheraton has a new hotel
only 10 minutes from downtown.

Located in picturesque North Tehran the Arya-Sheraton Hotel is only a 10-minute drive from downtown. And 15 minutes from the airport.

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WEATHER			
ALGERIA	13	33	Fair
AMSTERDAM	15	43	Cloudy
ANKARA	15	43	Overcast
ATHENS	17	63	Fair
BANGKOK	22	80	Sunny
BARCELONA	22	72	Cloudy
BELGRADE	22	72	Cloudy
BOMBAY	22	72	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	43	Cloudy
CAIRO	18	66	Sunny
CASABLANCA	18	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	43	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	15	43	Cloudy
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	6	43	Cloudy
FLORENCE	17	63	Fair
FRANKFURT	18	60	Cloudy
HANOI	15	43	Rain
HONGKONG	22	72	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	15	43	Sunny
JAKARTA	22	80	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Overcast
NEW YORK	5	41	Sunny
LONDON	5	41	Cloudy
MADRID	7	45	Cloudy
MONTREAL	7	45	Rain
MOSCOW	7	45	Overcast
MUNICH	11	51	Snow
NEW DELHI	22	80	Sunny
NICE	12	54	Rain
OSLO	7	45	Fair
PARIS	12	54	Cloudy
PRAGUE	12	54	Cloudy</

McCord Testimony Reported

Nixon Committee Attorney
Named in Watergate Payoffs

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—James W. McCord Jr. has told federal grand jury that he believes that Kenneth W. Parkinson, an attorney for the Committee for the Re-election of the President, channeled cash payments to the Watergate defendants in return for silence after their arrest inside Democratic headquarters last June 17, according to the case filed today.

The sources said that McCord, of seven men sentenced to prison for their role in the break-in, testified that he believed that Mr. Parkinson was responsible for "applying the pressure" on the defendants to plead guilty shortly before the trial began in January. Five of seven did so and the other two were convicted.

Mexican Leader
Arrives in Paris

PARIS, April 9 (UPI).—President Luis Echeverria of Mexico, standing his world tour, arrived today for a four-day state visit.

Mr. Echeverria and his wife arrived at Orly Airport, where they were met by French officials, by President and Mrs. Georges Pompidou.

During his visit, Mr. Echeverria will meet with Argentine President Juan D. Peron, diplomatic sources said. Mr. Peron arrived here earlier today from Madrid.

Mr. Echeverria met members of the French cabinet and formally introduced his own party to Mr. Pompidou at the Elysee Palace. The two leaders held their first of two official talks.

Mr. Parkinson, a member of the Washington law firm of Jackson, Gray & Lusk, categorically denied making any cash payments to Mrs. Hunt.

"That's absolutely false," he said during a telephone interview. "I've never met Mr. Hunt or Mrs. Hunt and I've never met any of the other defendants. I've never handled any money myself."

The lawyer said that he had not been connected with the Republican re-election campaign in any way until a few days after the Watergate break-in, when he was retained to represent the Republicans in a civil lawsuit filed by Lawrence F. O'Brien, then chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Devan L. Shumway, spokesman for the re-election committee, today said: "I have discussed this matter with Mr. Parkinson. He has adamantly denied that any such arrangement was entered into by him or anyone acting on his behalf. I think again we have the problem of Mr. McCord repeating things second hand, and by the time it gets to the press it's third hand. It's an absolute lie."

A number of Justice Department sources, however, confirmed that McCord had named Mr. Parkinson along with other Republican officials in his grand jury testimony. One source, asked about the reported payoffs, said, "I'm not so sure he's wrong."

These sources said the government was now considering whether the re-election committee might have actively worked to obstruct justice by, in effect, bribing the defendants.



Russell Means of the American Indian Movement firing a bullet during press conference in Washington.

Agreement at Wounded Knee
Is Still Stalemate Over Arms

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP).—Peace talks between White House representatives and militant Indians remained stalemate here yesterday as Indians in Wounded Knee, S. D., rejected government overtures to lay down their arms.

"I don't think we can lay down our weapons here until the government lives up totally to the agreement that was signed," American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks said at Wounded Knee.

"After the conclusion of successful meetings in Washington, [AIM leader Russell] Means will call us and we'll lay down our weapons, not before," Mr. Banks added.

Talks between Mr. Means and presidential aide Leonard Garment to implement an agreement reached last Thursday to end the 40-day occupation of Wounded Knee were postponed Saturday over what the government said was noncompliance with a verbal understanding made with the Indians.

The government contends that Mr. Means promised to order his

followers to disarm once the negotiations were under way in the capital.

Mr. Means said that no such understanding had been made and that it was the government who "broke the spirit" of the agreement by refusing to allow food and medical teams into the village.

In Wounded Knee, meanwhile, government negotiators disclosed yesterday that they held a session with AIM leaders Saturday night to negotiate a more precise disarmament agreement than the six-point pact signed earlier.

"We laid down a most detailed proposal for the disposition of arms," Justice Department spokesman Mark Sheehan said. "We covered almost minute by minute what will be done when the disarmament begins."

In Washington, Toby Eagle Bull, a leader of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, told the House Indian Affairs subcommittee that his people are facing financial disaster because of the occupation of Wounded Knee.

Mr. Bull, secretary of the tribe on the Pine Ridge Reservation, defended his tribal chairman, Richard Wilson, and the whole system of tribal government. He said that the American Indian Movement leaders are thwarting the tribe's attempt to govern itself and, in effect, are enabling the Bureau of Indian Affairs to inject itself again in tribal matters.

"For three weeks, our schools have been closed. We have been sitting idle. We are losing money. We face financial disaster," Mr. Bull said, while the "Justice Department sits there and negotiates with these people," referring to the AIM leaders.

"Why did this bunch [AIM] pick Wounded Knee? I suppose because it is a well-known name. Everyone knows what happened there in 1890," Mr. Bull said, referring to the slaughter of Indians in the last large confrontation with U.S. Army troops.

He said that some of the young people of the tribe have endorsed the AIM occupation because "they have nothing better to do. But here is the heart of the matter. Because what we need on our reservation is jobs. The issue at Wounded Knee is jobs. 'Give us jobs and there won't be any Indian problem,' he said.

U.S. Said to Play
Role in Israeli
Land Decision

JERUSALEM, April 9 (AP).—The United States played a role in Israel's decision not to permit Jews to buy land in occupied Arab territory, well informed sources said today.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan had raised the proposal as a means of tightening Israel's hold on territory which he claims is Jewish by right.

On Saturday—the day before the Israeli cabinet met to decide on the land issue—Joseph Sisco, U.S. assistant secretary of state, telephoned Israeli's Washington Ambassador, Simha Dinitz, to ask for clarification on the subject, officials here said.

The sources added that Mr. Sisco told Mr. Dinitz that the United States had no wish to meddle in Israel's internal affairs but the fact that Mr. Sisco showed interest was enough to persuade Premier Golda Meir to oppose Mr. Dayan's plan.

"It could have created a very dangerous international situation for Israel," one official said.

Ex-Envoy to France
Gets Soviet Position

MOSCOW, April 9 (Reuters).—Pyotr Abramov, Soviet Ambassador to France until earlier this year, has been appointed head of a Communist party central committee department, Tass reported today.

Mr. Abramov is not a career diplomat and has been a member of the 241-member central committee since 1961.

Bangladesh Re-election

DACCA, April 9 (UPI).—The National Election Commission announced yesterday the unopposed re-election of Abu Syed Choudhury as president of Bangladesh for a five-year term. He took the oath of office today.

Stores Post Signs

U.S. Ceiling Prices on Meat
Receiving Featured Display

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP).—Signs of meat ceiling prices as ordered by the Nixon administration, were posted today in grocery stores across the nation.

Today was the deadline for posting the maximum allowable prices for beef, pork and lamb in all stores with annual revenues of at least \$100,000. President Nixon announced the ceiling on March 29 and said that the controls will stay in effect until prices drop.

Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz, meanwhile, blamed "this free-wheeling Congress" for the general inflation that he considers a principal cause of high meat prices.

Instead of boycotting meat, Mr. Butz said, housewives ought to say: "We are going to boycott some of these high-spending congressmen and we could avoid a \$15-billion tax increase and avoid this kind of inflation we are having."

In a televised interview with two other cabinet members, Mr. Butz said that he opposes extending price ceilings to other foods and denied that the Nixon administration had been pushing up meat prices deliberately during the past several months.

He said that it was "Mrs. Consumer" who drove up prices and who, with her boycott, is trying to reduce them again. He predicted that meat prices will drop below the government ceilings when increased supplies begin arriving.

U.S. Will Accept
500 More of
Uganda's Asians

GENEVA, April 9 (UPI).—The United States today agreed to take a further 500 of the stateless Asians expelled from Uganda and now in European transit camps. Washington had already admitted 1,000 of the Asians.

The new admissions were negotiated in February between Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the United Nations high commissioner for refugees.

The high commissioner's office financed a program last November to bring 3,000 of the refugees to Europe. Since then 1,700 have been resettled in 17 countries, leaving 1,900 still in the camps in Austria, Belgium, Italy, Malta and Spain.

"With the new U.S. effort" and "significant gestures made recently by other countries of resettlement, whose full impact has not yet been felt, the end of this problem may hopefully soon be in sight," Prince Sadruddin said.

ringing on the market by late summer or early fall.

Although the week-long meat boycott ended without major retail price reductions nationwide, the possibility of further consumer action is still being considered. Rep. Benjamin Rosenblatt, D. N.Y., said yesterday that a meeting of 50 consumer leaders is scheduled in Washington on Wednesday to discuss further action.

He said, "My speculative guess is that there will be continuation with another week-long boycott against meat beginning midnight Saturday."

The 2,000-member Consumer Federation of America, comprising 11 consumer and labor groups, has called for a 15 percent reduction of meat and poultry prices by May 1. Unless "meat prices are drastically reduced," the boycott should be extended to Tuesdays and Thursdays for the rest of April, the group said.

Texas County
To Get Free
Beef Dinner

BRECKENRIDGE, Texas, April 9 (AP).—A special day honoring beef raisers and "beekeepers" will be observed in Stephens County on Friday by Texans who believe that beef shouldn't be singled out as the villain of the food-price spiral.

The idea for the observance, which will feature a free beef dinner for everyone in the county, began last week when a group of ranchers mentioned that they appreciated those who still are eating beef despite a nationwide boycott. There are 8,000 people in Stephens County.

Others commented that they felt the cattlemen should be honored. After some talk, it was agreed that the event should be called the "Stephens County Beef Raisers and Beekeepers Appreciation Dinner."

U.S. Cancer Death Rate Up,
At Fastest Pace in 22 Years

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—The cancer death rate in the United States rose in 1972 at the fastest pace in 22 years, the National Center for Health Statistics has reported.

Experts offered various explanations but agreed that increased exposure to cancer-causing chemicals in the environment was probably involved.

The center, in a monthly report, said the cancer mortality rate was 168.8 per 100,000 deaths in 1972, compared with 161.4 in 1971. The rate of increase was 2.3 percent, or about triple the annual average since 1950. The previous peak 1.9 percent, was in 1952. However, the rate of increase declined by 0.7 percent in 1971.

The figures do not take into account the victims' ages at death. In a comment on this point, Dr. Frank J. Rauscher Jr., director of the U.S. cancer program, said:

"The statistics are not as solid as one might like.

"For example, they are derived from a non-random sample of [state] death certificates. What ever the precise increase, much of it is due to the increasing percentage of our population that is 55 years of age or older, an age group that is at high risk to cancer."

Dr. Rauscher went on to say: "To the extent that this age fac-

tor doesn't account for the entire increase, it is due to increases in smoking and exposure to other carcinogens in our environment that are expressed, for example, in increases in lung cancer in men and women, bladder cancer in men and cancer of the esophagus in black men and women."

Since 1933, when the government first began to gather cancer mortality data on a national basis, the actual death rate from cancer has increased 66 percent. This increase closely parallels the increase (64 percent) in the proportion of the population over 55. It is estimated that cancer will kill 350,000 Americans this year.

A special task force reported to the U.S. surgeon general in April, 1970, that the majority of cancer victims had been exposed at least 15 years earlier to cancer-causing chemicals, or carcinogens. The substances include components of cigarette smoke, additives to food and beverages, growth stimulants for cattle, certain air and water pollutants and, at work sites, asbestos.

"Any increase of carcinogenic contaminants in man's environment today will reveal its carcinogenic effects some 15 or more years from now," reported the task force, which was headed by Dr. Umberto Safford of the National Cancer Institute.

After 9 Years,
4 Plead Guilty
In Harlem Death

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP).—After nine years of self-proclaimed innocence, four men have pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the 1964 robbery-slaying of a woman store owner in Harlem. They were freed on a suspended sentence last week.

The four men, known as the "Harlem Four," had spent eight of the nine years in prison for lack of high bond, finally posting reduced bail a year ago. They were charged with murder. Two others of the original defendants have been convicted in the crime, one as the actual knife-wielder.

"I am not imposing any additional time," State Supreme Court Justice Jacob Grumet told them. "I am suspending sentence. I hope you will make something of your lives. Keep out of trouble. You're older now. I hope wiser."

Before freeing them, Judge Grumet asked each of the four if he took part as a teen-ager in the April 25, 1964, robbery of a second-hand clothing store during which the proprietress was knifed to death. Each acknowledged that he did.

Nevertheless, upon their release, one of the four, William Craig, 26, said: "We're very emotional. What I'd like to say, and what we'd all like to say, is we feel the world should know we are not guilty."

N.Y. Masonry Kills 3

NEW YORK, April 9 (UPI).—Tons of brick and concrete fell from the facade of a row of stores late Saturday, and police said three pedestrians were killed. They were not immediately identified.



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No Compensation for Property in Chile

U.S. Insurance Corp. Denies ITT's Claim

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) announced today that it has denied a claim by International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. for \$22.5 million in connection

with the expropriation of the Chile Telephone Co.

OPIC, a U.S. government corporation that insures against political risks of U.S. investments overseas, said its denial was due to ITT's "noncompliance with contractual obligation."

OPIC president Bradford Mills said, "ITT failed to comply with its obligation under the OPIC contracts to disclose material information to OPIC."

In addition, ITT increased OPIC's risk of loss by failing to preserve administrative remedies as required by the contracts, and by failing to protect OPIC's interest as a potential successor to ITT's rights."

Today ITT said it intends immediately to submit its claim against OPIC to a panel of independent arbitrators.

ITT vice-president John W. Guilfoyle said ITT paid close to \$5 million in premiums for the OPIC insurance and added, "The OPIC decision denying the ITT claim appears to be based on grounds which we believe OPIC will not be able to sustain."

No Further Comment

Since the matter will be submitted to arbitration, Mr. Mills said, OPIC will make no further public comment on the issue in the case.

He emphasized that OPIC's decision resulted from ITT's noncompliance with specific contractual obligations and did not in any way affect the international legal right of ITT to receive prompt, adequate and effective compensation from the Chilean

government for its interest in the Chile Telephone Co.

"ITT is ultimately required to pay any compensation to ITT," Mr. Mills said, "OPIC will then succeed to an appropriate portion of ITT's rights of recovery from the government of Chile, and OPIC will pursue those rights vigorously."

ITT Prospects

In a prospectus filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission last week, ITT noted that "OPIC has asserted in communications to ITT that certain documents regarding alleged ITT activities in Chile, upon which statements in the press were allegedly based, have a bearing on ITT's right to compensation, or on the amount."

ITT said in the prospectus that it believed it would ultimately be compensated for the loss of the properties concerned by the approximately \$22.5 million it claimed from OPIC.

Chilean Threat

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—Chilean Foreign Minister Claudio Almeyda hinted broadly today that the remainder of ITT's holdings in Chile may be nationalized.

"The present activities of ITT in Chile are in a very precarious position," Mr. Almeyda told a news conference at the Chilean Embassy here.

He stopped short of saying that two hotels and a telephone equipment manufacturing company owned by ITT in Chile will be nationalized.

However, he said that "naturally the past activities of the firm [ITT] will be a term of reference we will take into account" if Chile decides to nationalize any sector of the economy in which ITT is still operating.

Chile nationalized the Chilean Telephone Co., a former ITT subsidiary, in September, 1971. Negotiations for compensation for ITT broke down after ITT internal documents were published indicating the company had tried to prevent the election of Salvador Allende as president of Chile.

Senate Investigation

Mr. Almeyda, commenting on recent Senate hearings on ITT's Chilean involvements, said the investigation "seemed to show a connivance between an arm of the government of the United States and ITT to act for purposes that are unconstitutional in Chile, and damaging to its sovereignty."

"I believe," he said, "that the conclusions of their investigations are serious, and the government of Chile feels that public opinion in both countries must issue the judgment. I don't want to pre-judge the outcome."

At the Senate hearings, witnesses said ITT offered \$1 million to the Central Intelligence Agency to help finance any anti-Allende campaign in Chile. The CIA, witnesses said, did not accept the offer.

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Chou En-lai Sumo Wrestlers a Big Hit Before 60,000 in Peking

By John Burns

PEKING, April 9.—If appearances are anything to go by, the ancient Japanese sport of sumo wrestling has a new fan: Chinese Premier Chou En-lai.

The 74-year-old Chinese leader applauded strongly at times—and laughed just as heartily at others—as the 300-pound champions of the sport displayed their prowess in an exhibition in the Workers Stadium here last night.

The premier, accompanied by Yeh Chien-ping, an army marshal who is serving as acting minister of defense, arrived about halfway through the 2 1/2-hour exhibition.

Both men appeared to be fascinated by the sumo wrestlers. Except for Ping-Pong, of which Mr. Chou is an avid fan—he has shown little interest in sports in recent years.

At one point, when a relative lightweight of 350 pounds lifted a behemoth of 350 and tossed him bodily from the ring, the premier shook with laughter and cupped his hand to his mouth to make a jocular aside to the marshal.

The premier's reaction—excitement at the combat, curiosity at the elaborate ritual of the sport and mirth at some of the wrestlers' antics—was typical of the response of the 60,000 people who crammed into every available seat in the stadium for the four performances given by the sumo troupe during the past week.

It was the first sports exchange between the two countries since they established diplomatic relations last September and the eagerness for tickets among ordinary Chinese made it evident that the Japanese could scarcely have made a better choice to start the exchange program.

Among the Japanese wrestlers was one U.S. citizen, Jesse Kihaula, who weighs 365 pounds. He was the first foreigner ever to win a sumo tournament in Japan, when he gained the Emperor's Cup at Nagoya on July 17, 1972.

Entirely Japanese Art

Although much of Japanese culture owes its origins to China, sumo is an entirely Japanese art—and seemingly just as strange to the Chinese as to other foreigners.

Teen-age soldiers with forage caps pulled down about their ears could not disguise their mirth at the first sight of the improbable-looking sportsmen, their obesity revealed by the skimpy, jockstrap-like trunks of starched silk called a mawashi that is worn in the ring.

However, the laughter quickly turned to bemusement as the wrestlers moved through the elaborate ritual that precedes each bout, bowing low to each other, dusting their armpits to show their cleanliness, throwing salt into the ring to purify it and stamping their feet to drive away evil spirits.

A Western spectator at the bout—or rather at the Japanese appropriately call them—could not help being struck by the great contrast between the popular cultures of the two great nations of Asia as reflected in the Chinese reaction to the sumo exhibition.

In a way, the contrast reflected the differing paths chosen by each nation as it struggled to free itself of the burden of its feudal past. In doing so, the Chinese have chosen to abandon almost all of the ritual and much of the color of that



A WRESTLER'S HOLD—Two Chinese youngsters hang on to biceps of Takamiyama—Hawaii's Jesse Kihaula—as he made first appearance on Peking streets last week after arriving with Japanese sumo troupe. He is the only U.S. citizen with the group.

past: in stark contrast, the Japanese have deliberately fostered its survival, even as they have modernized in other spheres.

The wrestlers performed under an awning fashioned after the roof of a Shinto shrine and the ritualistic trappings of the sport are bound around with Shinto theology. Surely curious to the eyes of the Chinese who have resisted religious obscurantism more than most in their history.

© The Globe and Mail, Toronto

Troops Kill Gunman in N. Ireland

Soldier Wounded
In February Dies

BELFAST, April 9 (UPI).—British troops shot and killed a gunman today in an exchange of fire in Armagh. Earlier today, a British soldier died from wounds received two months ago in a shoot-out.

An army spokesman said soldiers hit four gunmen in a brief battle in Armagh, 33 miles southwest of Belfast. A group of men carrying arms in a car opened fire when a soldier challenged them and he returned the fire, the army said. A man with gunshot wounds died a few hours later in a hospital.

He was the 70th person to die in nearly 3-1/2 years of fighting among pro-British Protestants, the Irish Republican Army and British security forces. Pvt. Charles Marchant, 18, who died of wounds earlier today, was the 170th British soldier to be killed. He was shot in February.

In other violence today, a bomb demolished a Catholic-owned gas station at Ballyrobert, a few miles north of Belfast. One of the station's owners saw men speeding off in a car after planting the bomb and managed to get his family clear before the blast, police said. There were no casualties.

Easter Truce Hinted

Sources close to the Provisional wing of the IRA said the gunmen may declare a cease-fire at Easter. They said the Provisionals are under increasing pressure from Roman Catholic organizations in the North to end the violence.

The Provisionals in Belfast are opposed to a cease-fire, the sources said, but the leadership in Dublin favored it.

Security-force sources said there was also a stirring among the Provisionals in the North over allegations that thousands of pounds of their funds have been embargoed.

The Provisionals, the sources said, are checking out the charges, which came to light when correspondence being smuggled out of a prison where IRA suspects were detained was intercepted.

The letters from a senior Provisional officer in the prison to the leader of the Belfast Brigade accused three persons of misappropriating the funds, security sources said.

Tailor Hung All Payments From Picasso

NICE, France, April 9 (AP).—A tailor in this southern French city explained yesterday the distinctive way that the late Pablo Picasso chose to pay for his suits.

Michel Sapone made Mr. Picasso's clothes during the last years of the artist's life and was never paid in cash.

"I am an artist," Mr. Picasso reportedly told him when he ordered his first suit. "You too, are an artist and artists do not pay each other—they exchange their work."

Mr. Sapone's son operates an art gallery and is planning an exhibition of the paintings Mr. Picasso gave to his father.

The tailor said that Mr. Picasso once offered to organize an exhibition of Mr. Sapone's suits. Mr. Sapone did not say what became of the project.

French Students Boycott Protests By Trade Unions

PARIS, April 9 (UPI).—Planned nationwide demonstrations against government policies flared today when students stayed away from protest marches.

In Paris, where 125,000 youths marched through the streets 10 days ago, only about 30,000, according to police estimates, turned up for today's march.

The protests were planned by leftist high-school and university students in cooperation with labor unions to protest military draft laws and examination procedures.

A bearded student said, "The leadership of the student group agreed to demonstrate with the unions, but the young people just did not show up."

Reports from towns in other parts of France described demonstrations as "sporadic."

Missing from the Paris march were the masses of banner-carrying militant students wearing crash helmets who fought with riot police in demonstrations over previous weeks.

Today's demonstration was led by union officials in business suits. Union officials acted as stewards and the march, in its initial stages, was orderly.

Spain Joins Rest of World In Paying Tribute to Picasso

(Continued from Page 1)

pressed "heartfelt grief" at the death of Picasso.

Educacion Minister Jose Luis Villar Palasí called to Picasso's family: "Picasso accept heartily grief on the death of the eminent painter Pablo Picasso, distinguished competitor and artistic glory. Spain shares the universal grief of the cultural world."

First Official Reaction

The telegram was not only the government's first official reaction to the death, but also the first time the present Spanish government has publicly acknowledged the existence of Picasso.

For years, Picasso remained a name in the eyes of the Spanish government. His famous painting of *Guernica*, the little Basque town blasted by the forces of Generalissimo Francisco Franco during the Spanish Civil War, was a particular eyecore to the Spanish chief of state.

Still hanging in the Modern Art Museum in New York it had been promised "to the Spanish people by Picasso" when democracy is restored in Spain.

Picasso turned down several private invitations to return, one endorsed by Gen. Franco himself, but he never surrendered his Spanish passport.

In the Spanish world, however, reaction to Picasso's death was immediate and effusive.

In Malaga, a black mourning wreath was wound around the memorial plaque on the house where Picasso was born. In Madrid, art galleries closed as a sign of mourning for the painter.

Kayser de Salas, director of the Prado Museum, said: "Picasso's death puts the end to an exceptional artist's life whose great work transformed the rules of 20th century art."

Picasso was an honorary director of the Prado museum, the republic's foremost art museum before the Spanish Civil War.

Tributes to Picasso also came from friends of the painter and leading figures in literature.

Maurice Druon, France's new culture minister, said: "He filled his century with his colors, his forms, his research, his daring, his personal character."

Communist writer Louis Aragon, 76, said, "I had hoped to die first. It is difficult to find words to fit the stature of the man who has just died."

Demolished the 19th

Miguel Angel Asturias, Nobel literary prize winner, from Nicaragua, characterized Picasso as "the only 20th century genius capable of demolishing the 19th century." Picasso, thanks to his genius and his original work, was able to erupt into the 20th century, leaving us a new image of man and of art."

American art patron Peggy Guggenheim hailed Picasso as the "greatest painter of the 20th century without any doubt."

But the 78-year-old native New Yorker, who has lived in Venice for a number of years, said she was not surprised by news of his death.

"It was well timed. He lived to be a moribund's age and to me, it is not a very great surprise," Miss Guggenheim said.

In San Juan, Puerto Rico, callist Pablo Casals, 86-like Picasso, a Spanish exile—called Picasso death "a unique artist and a tireless worker, whose extraordinary personality made him a leader and inspiration for artists for more than 70 years."

In London, British sculptor Henry Moore described Picasso as probably one of the most naturally gifted artists since Raphael.

Picasso was a "remarkable phenomenon that changed the way people see things," Mr. Moore said.

Sir Roland Penrose, president of Britain's Institute of Contemporary Art, said Picasso "was the greatest painter of this century and would certainly rank among the great painters of all time."

"His work was prodigious in quantity and above all in quality. He was a man of splendid integrity."

In Santiago, Chilean Nobel Prize poet Pablo Neruda compared the death of Picasso to the destruction of a continent.

"The loss for contemporary culture is as great as if a continent had disappeared from the planet."

S. Korea Invites Trade Links With Chinese

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, April 9 (UPI).—In a quiet and cautious change in policy, South Korean officials have disclosed that their government is prepared to establish trade relations with the People's Republic of China.

The officials said that South Korea would be receptive to a trade offer from Peking and said possibilities of a small but profitable two-way exchange. "If they want to buy from us," said one official here, "there is no reason not to sell." The South Koreans cautioned, however, that any possibility of diplomatic relations between Seoul and Peking was a long way off.

In recent months, strongly anti-Communist South Korean authorities had said that their government was willing to set up relations with "nonhostile" Communist powers. At the same time,

China Pardons West German Accused as Spy

PEKING, April 9 (UPI).—The Chinese government has pardoned a West German sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in 1969 as an alleged spy for America's Central Intelligence Agency, the West German Embassy announced today.

Heinrich Roehreke, acting chief of the West German diplomatic mission, said that the government informed him this morning of its decision to pardon Fritz Ritter Von Xylender, 41, Mr. Xylender will leave China tomorrow, the diplomat said.

Mr. Xylender was working for a Frankfurt firm erecting a petrochemical plant in Kansu Province when he was arrested in Peking Nov. 17, 1967. Almost two years later, on Oct. 23, 1969, a Chinese court found him guilty of spying for the CIA and sentenced him to 10 years in prison.

Mr. Roehreke said that Mr. Xylender was the last West German held in Chinese prisons. The diplomat told reporters that Foreign Ministry officials indicated that Mr. Xylender was pardoned as part of the general improvement of relations between Peking and Bonn.

Bonn Air Controllers Aid French Unionists

FRANKFURT, April 9 (Reuters).—The West German Association of Flight Controllers announced today that it was donating 20,000 marks to help French flight controllers disciplined by the French government after their recent strike.

The German association condemned the French government's action in dismissing seven flight controllers and transferring 27 others to different jobs.

It said this was not the way to avoid catastrophes like last month's collision over Nantes.

Brezhnev's May Visit to Bonn Revises East Germany's Line

BERLIN, April 9 (UPI).—The visit that Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist party, plans to make to Bonn next month for talks with Chancellor Willy Brandt has caused an unprecedented rupture between the two Germanys, the Soviet Union's close ally.

Neues Deutschland, the East German party newspaper, reprinted in full from a West Berlin paper an interview in which State Secretary Horst Grabert of the West German chancellery's office declared that East Germany was "not a foreign country" to the West Germans.

The interview also hinted at differences among East German leaders over the easing of contacts between people of the two Germanys. The East Germans have never before published West German statements in this manner, least of all remarks in pointed contrast to their own political stance.

Ruediger von Weichmar, a West German spokesman, said that the Bonn government had noted the reprint of the interview "with great interest" and described it as "unprecedented."

Russian Role Seen

The Communist paper offered no comment and gave no explanation for its printing of the interview. But observers in East and West Berlin thought that the Russians were behind the move to a goodwill gesture to Bonn on the eve of Mr. Brezhnev's visit.

The West Berlin newspaper Tagesspiegel said: "Moscow's attempt to carry through Russian security concepts for Europe with the help of the Federal Republic of (West) Germany is forcing the (East) German Democratic Republic to pay a price."

The liberal paper said that the Russian decision forced the East Germans "to face the problems" commented on by Mr. Grabert.

The interview dealt with the basic treaty normalizing relations between the two Germanys. The treaty was signed last December and is expected to be ratified by the parliaments in Bonn and East Berlin next month, just before Mr. Brezhnev's arrival.

The East Germans sought the pact because it opened the way for their recognition by other nations and will enable them to join the United Nations. However, they retained considerable reservations about increasing contacts with the richer and freer West Germans.

In a nationwide drive directed by hardline Politburo members—such as Kurt Hager, who is in charge of Ideology, and Albert Norden, who is in charge of propaganda—the Communists have sought to persuade people that there is no longer such a thing as a German nation. "We have built a new socialist nation that has no links with the old capitalist nation," Mr. Hager said. The words "Deutsch" and "Deutschland" were eased out of official use in Communist publications.

But in the Grabert interview East Germans could read that West Germany "has made clear everywhere that the GDR cannot be a foreign country for us," and that "we shall act accordingly in future."

Asked about differences among East German leaders, Mr. Grabert said that he would not comment. But he said once the pact had come into force, 6.5 million West Germans from areas bordering the East would be able under the terms of the agreement to cross over for visits.

East Germans are still barred from going to the West except in hardship cases. Many East Germans in official positions were forced formally to renounce their right for alleged security reasons, but 30,000 people have gone to the West since last fall for the death or severe illness of relatives.

Heath Says U.K. Wants Rhodesia To Free Reporter

LONDON, April 9 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath said today that the United Kingdom wanted Rhodesia's secret trial of Frances Rhodesia journalist Peter Nisewardt on undisclosed charges.

Mr. Heath was speaking angrily in the House of Commons about the sentencing of Mr. Nisewardt Friday to two years at hard labor for contravening Rhodesia's Official Secrets Act. Mr. Nisewardt represented a number of overseas news organizations, including British media.

Mr. Heath reported that Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home had sent a message to Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith, pleading in forthright terms Britain's concern over the secrecy surrounding the trial and the newsmen's continued detention.

"The foreign secretary also emphasized the concern felt in this country on humanitarian grounds about the position of Mrs. Nisewardt and their family," Mr. Heath said. "We urged the Rhodesian authorities to lift the detention order on Mr. Nisewardt and allow him to leave the country. 'We have not yet received a reply to that message.'"

Mr. Smith has indicated that he wants to make another approach to this country to settle the dispute caused by Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965. Observers here consider that the Nisewardt case has lessened any chance of success from such an overture.

Italy Arrests 32 As Suspected Mafia Members

PALERMO, Sicily, April 9 (UPI).—Police arrested 32 suspected Mafia members in pre-dawn raids today in Palermo, four mainland Italian cities, and the island of Asinara.

A police communiqué said that the men were suspected of four murders, three attempted murders, five extortions, nine attempted extortions, property damage, thefts, violence and illegal possession of weapons.

Police would not say if the arrests were connected with Thursday's shooting attacks in Rome against Angelo Mangano, a police official formerly in charge of coordinating Mafia investigations. Gunmen ambushed Mr. Mangano outside his home, severely wounding him and the driver of his car.

Police said that the arrests were made simultaneously in Palermo, Salerno, Brindisi, Pisa, Leghorn and Ancona.

Investigators acted on information reportedly supplied by Leonardo Vitale, nephew of alleged Mafia boss Giovanni Battista Vitale. The two Vitales were arrested Saturday in connection with the 1969 murder of another Mafia leader.

Rhodesians Report Killing a Guerrilla

SALISBURY, April 9 (UPI).—One guerrilla was killed and several others captured by Rhodesian security forces in the past few days, a security-force communiqué said today.

The communiqué added that another African-owned store in the northeast had been looted and burned, making it the second such incident in the area in the past 10 days.

20 Hurt in Portugal Riot

LISBON, April 9 (Reuters).—At least 20 persons were injured yesterday when police clashed with about 1,000 anti-government demonstrators in the central Portuguese city of Aveiro. The clash came on the final day of the opposition Democratic Congress, being held there.

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FASHION

London's Designs
On the World Market

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, April 9 (IHT). — Paris had better watch out. The French designers are madly concentrating on tweeds, argyle sweaters, wool gloves, moor collars, everything British but the cozy, London designers are recently reviving the near-death spirit of couture.

It was the story at "Designs in Fashion"—a group showing by top British designers Friday at the Royal College of Arts, a Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, as host, it was the fashion show to receive the high government's moral and social support. Dedicated people, including Lord Snowdon, who some of the photos, gave their mark on the international

was not a pompous affair, was the party afterwards a one. Rather sketchy, as a matter of fact, but no matter—the spirit of the show was more exciting than the champagne. British designers have one vital quality that seems to be missing in other fashion circles: courage. Their show is a shining example of what inhibited talent can do.

No Ties

One reason for it all may be most of the designers have ties with big manufacturers, often have a glum way of entering on the cash register. Even when they have backers, which is the case of Bill Gibb, Ossie Clark, Alice Pollock, they have a lot of their own. In many cases, they are commercially successful as well. People such as Zandra Rhodes and John Bates have no money problems. Mary Quant, who is into everything, including an enormous cosmetics line, travels around in a Rolls-Royce and says: "We take ourselves seriously. We have fun."

For Jean Muir, she is the of fashion today and a clear-cut style. She is already an influence and even Saint Laurent had a couple of Muir in his last collection. Her rooms last weekend were filled with ecstatic buyers who were spending money like drunkards.

At the bulk of that British was in evening wear. The new production of a series of enchanting dresses which are the best of their kind in the world. Done in flowery chiffon,

The designing ten: Mary Quant, Ossie Clark (rear); Bill Gibb, Zandra Rhodes; John Bates, Tim Gardner, Gini Fratini; Jean Muir, Alice Pollock and Thea Porter (seated in foreground).

Lord Snowdon.

they have the freshness of an English rose garden.

The Star

Zandra Rhodes is the star in that field with exclusive prints, slightly Japanese in feeling, that are hand-blocked on her own premises. Her dresses floated about with the frothy lightness of spun sugar and her wedding dress brought down the house. Gina Fratini also came through

beautifully. Her Ophelia-like dresses, held over the shoulders with spaghetti straps, looked as if they were going to fall off any minute.

Ossie Clark's flowered tunics were wrapped around in a most intriguing manner and his primed chiffons and satins, designed by his wife, Celia Birtwell, had a poetic freshness all their own. Thea Porter, who launched the catan and rich Oriental fabrics

in England, came through this time with giant, white satin butterflies trimmed with jet.

In contrast, Mary Quant looked more serious with velvet pants and blouses but she too exploded madly with a lavender powder puff of a jacket, sprouting with hot pink feathers.

Makeup and hairdos were an important part of the show. The girls wore pale powder and their eyes were haloed in brown mist,

a pre-Raphaelite look further accentuated by frizzy, fuzzy blond hair escaping from flowered bandeaux or tiny beanie.

The international press, which was invited but came at their own expense, loved the show. The buyers, on the whole, were more reserved. A great pity. It is one thing to be better safe than sorry. It is another to be so scared that you scare yourself out of business.

The 'Ring's' Brilliant Beginning

By Paul Moor

LEIPZIG, East Germany (IHT). — The rigorous principles of realistic *Musiktheater* as practiced by Walter Felsenstein and his leading disciples Götz Friedrich and Joachim Herz have thus far had little practical application upon the great music-dramas of Richard Wagner. Herz has staged "The Flying Dutchman" at Berlin's Komische Oper and at Moscow's Bolshoi, and, several years ago, "Tannhäuser" in Frankfurt. Friedrich's own "Tannhäuser" last summer in Bayreuth stirred up enormous controversy. During the quarter-century of Felsenstein's directorship at the Komische Oper, he himself has never staged a work of Wagner.

The supernatural element in most of Wagner's operas presents an obvious problem for the canons of realism. Joachim Herz's new and overwhelming production of "Das Rheingold" at the Leipzig Opera demonstrates that if one simply takes that supernatural element for granted one can present the rest almost with the realistic approach of a documentary film. In the company of Mr. and Mrs. Wotan at home, magic tricks and fireworks phenomena simply happen occasionally, and one simply accepts them.

Another alumnus of many years' association with Felsenstein, the great designer Rudolf Heinrich, has given Mr. Herz indispensable support in this "Rheingold". He sometimes achieves his realism through stylization, as in the opening scene at the bottom of the Rhine, and sometimes through association, as when he represents Valhalla through a huge photomontage of,

among other things, the facade of Brussels's Palace of Justice, but one believes that realism. Mr. Heinrich's superlative costumes range from the giant's dirty working clothes (after all, they've just finished building Valhalla) to sumptuous blue and gold robes for the gods when they enter Valhalla at the end. Wotan wearing stylized golden wings yokes his shoulders and Fricka an opulent fanned-out collar of ostrich plumes.

If Karajan has the great old Berlin Philharmonic as pit orchestra for his Salzburg Wagner productions, Leipzig has the great old Gewandhaus Orchestra for all its productions. Gert Böhner, the young maestro from Berlin's Komische Oper on loan for the Leipzig "Ring" cycle, made his

Wagnerian debut with this new production and displayed restraint and tact where all too many conductors tend towards the oddball direction. At times one wished for perhaps a bit less fastidiousness, as in the rough ugliness of the giants' entrance music or the tinny, tinny music of Alberich's forge.

The fact that the Leipzig ensemble managed this production with the engagement of only one single guest artist (as Alberich) says a great deal for the quality of that ensemble.

Next year in Leipzig this same team will do "The Valkyrie" in 1975 "Siegfried" and in 1976 the 100th anniversary of the "Ring" cycle's world premiere, "Twilight of the Gods" together with the other three. One can already say without exaggeration that the first part of the cycle Saturday night made a bit of musical and theatrical history. One can recommend it enthusiastically and without reservation to all Wagnerians in a position to get to Leipzig to hear and see it; as a production it merits a journey far more than many for which people travel to Bayreuth and Salzburg.

Kassel has already begun a new "Ring." Götz Friedrich will stage a new one at Covent Garden starting this autumn. Günther Rennert will do one in Munich and Luciano Visconti, his health permitting, will stage one at La Scala. Wolfgang Wagner has hinted that Mr. Friedrich may also stage Bayreuth's jubilee "Ring" in 1976. If the remainder of the Leipzig "Ring" maintains the quite extraordinary high standard of last week's beginning, by 1976 it can proudly afford comparison to that of any opera house in the world.

Hamburg Opera

The 1973-74 season of the Hamburg State Opera, with August Everding succeeding Rolf Liebermann as intendant, will include new productions of "Don Giovanni," staged by Götz Friedrich and conducted by Horst Stein; "Elektra," conducted by Karl Böhm and staged by Everding; Verdi's "Falstaff," conducted by Carlos Kleiber and staged by Friedrich, and Schoenberg's "Moses und Aron," Stein conducting and Bohm as director. As well as the German premiere of Sylvano Bussotti's "Lorenzaccio," conducted by Marek Janowski and staged by Wolfram Mehring. Ballet plans, under the new director, John Neumeier, include Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet" with sets by Filippo Sanjust, as well as other creations by Neumeier.

OPERA IN PARIS: Jessye Norman Makes Debut; 'Figaro' Moves to Palais Garnier

By David Stevens

PARIS, April 9 (IHT). — After a long stretch in the wilderness the Garden of Eden can be a little overwhelming, and operationally speaking that is about what has happened here in the last few days, with Jessye Norman's Paris debut, the reopening of the Paris Opera, and the closing days of the Berlin Staatsoper visit.

Once again, it is Jean Fontaine and his Prestige de la Musique series who have introduced a young artist already known in Vienna, London, Berlin and on

records; and only in Paris would it seem feasible to put on "Aida" in a concert version, because even this way it fills a notable void in the lyric repertoire here over the last decade and more.

All the same, a well-sung "Aida" is more than welcome in any form, and Miss Norman in the title role did more than her share to make it so. The voice in itself is astonishing—voluntinous without audible effort, velvety in texture and especially rich in the lower register, which would lead to the conviction that she is a natural mezzo soprano if her top were not so naturally

and softly glowing. Aside from a couple of thinish top pianissimos in "O patria mia," it is hard to think of a word to say against such an Aida, except that time will certainly make her a greater one.

And she has time, for the soprano is only in her mid-20s and she already sings with a seemingly innate sensitivity for the words and the character of the part that indicate the accomplished singer she also is. Confidence is also inspired by the fact that she is physically formidable, a living testimony to the old adage that his voices do not come from little chests. What she did yesterday at the second performance, in the

Théâtre de la Ville, was enough to bring down the house, but even more convincing in the thought that she will have much more to give in the future.

Not that she was alone. Fiorenza Cossotto is not a mezzo soprano to willingly take a back seat to any colleague, and as Amneris she stood there all night and belted out line drives for her share of the ovations—a perfect foil, vocally and dramatically, for her Aida. The Spanish tenor Pedro Lavirgen was a stalwart and reliable Radames, and among the others in the good cast it is worth singling out the rich bass of Luigi Rosti as the high priest Ramfis. Under Nino Sanzogno's knowing direction, the

ORTF's Lyric Orchestra and Chorus gave a very honorable account of themselves.

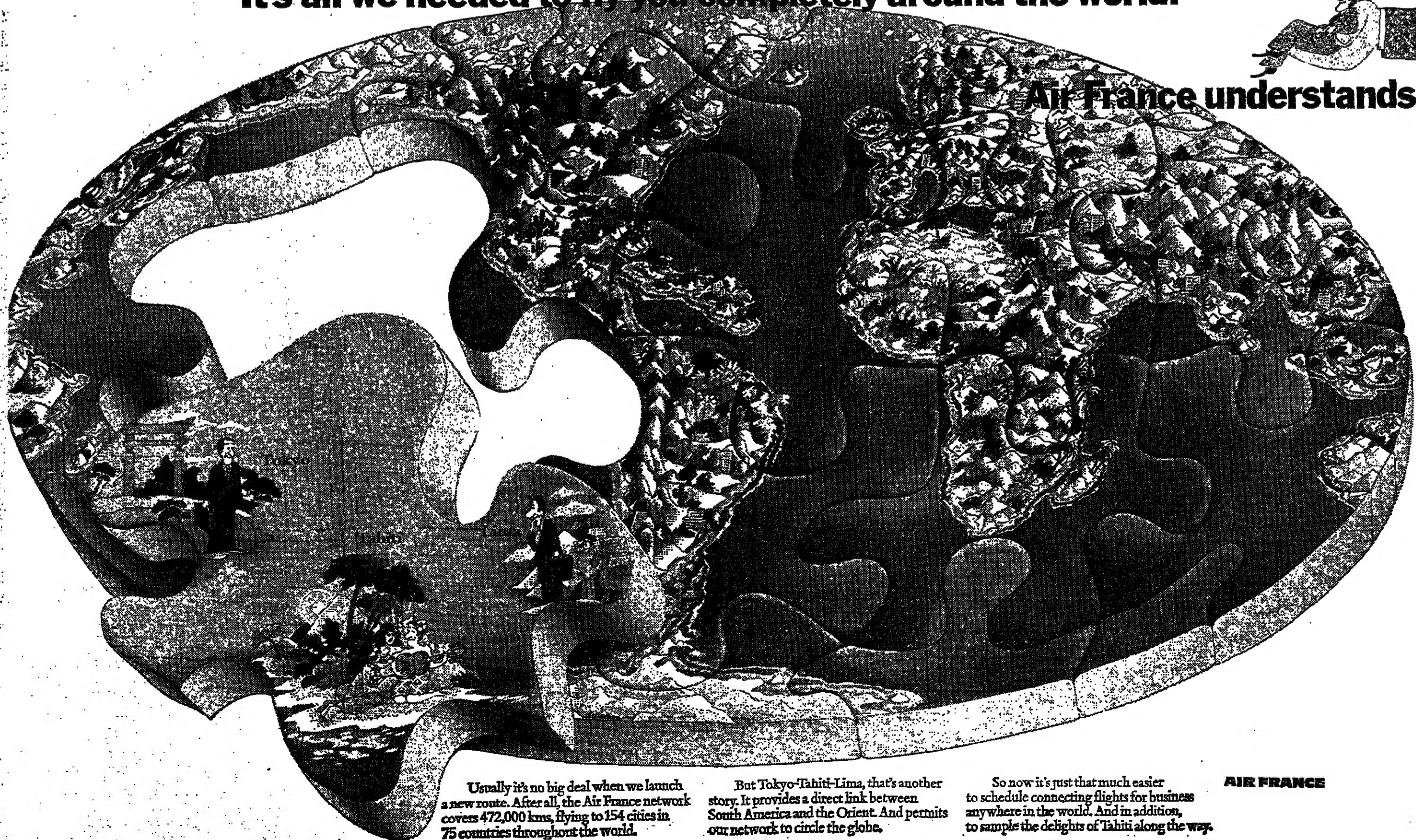
Saturday night, the Paris Opera's "Nozze di Figaro" moved from Versailles to the Palais Garnier, to the benefit of a production that already seemed almost impossible to improve. The slight musical dislocations of the first performance had been resolved. Giorgio Strehler's intricate staging seemed entirely at one with the score, and the large frame of the Opera was entirely preferable to the smaller one at Versailles—however delightful that gem of a theater may be. Even the subtle and

natural colors of Elio Frigerio's sets seemed to take on a new value, although it is quite possible that that is only a subjective reaction. The audience was beside itself with pleasure—and well it might have been, for you could go to Salzburg for years and see and hear nothing better.

The one cast change—Tom Krause for Gabriel Bacquier as the Count—did nothing to dislocate the basic values of the original cast, aside from some forcing by Krause in the Act III aria. José Van Dam's Figaro is clearly growing by leaps and bounds, and the heart-catching subtleties of Frederica von Stade's Cherubino were even more in

evidence—and were rewarded by ovations.

The Berliners have been most praised on their three-week season here for unity of ensemble, and this was very much in evidence in the 1955 production of Berg's "Wozzeck." Even the important cast change in the title role of Karl-Heinz Stryczek for Theo Adam did nothing to change this. Hainer Kuhl's fragmentary sets are both practical and tellingly atmospheric in their recreation of a grim garrison town. Above all, the orchestra, under Wolfgang Rennert, played with a sensitivity to detail that could only come from long and continuous familiarity with the score.

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AIR FRANCE

Artist of a Century

He lived for nearly a century, and he painted for more than 80 years. Completely idiosyncratic, the captive of no school and the practitioner of all of them, Pablo Picasso personified more than any artist of his day the kaleidoscopic world that the artists of our time have seen and that they have displayed in painting and sculpture.

In a sense, then, he was his century—born when the old certainties of life and the art that reflected them were cracking under the strains of industrialization and mechanization in the last part of the 19th century, and the cataclysms of the 20th might be glimpsed by far-sighted men. And as he boldly tested new techniques, he matched in spirit the experimentation of a new age.

Aware of the artist's political role, Picasso could no more be fitted into a political, than an artistic, straitjacket. His were the politics of emotion, and aesthetic expression, in a time when ideologies required, and the state enforced, conformity to strict patterns in words, and forms, and colors. In his life, Picasso was a mass of contradictions, a nationalist in exile, a Communist who well knew the value of money, an individualist who sought mass response to his artistic appeals. So his work testified to his life.

And, for all his flouting of all conventions, his life and his work showed forth the inner strivings and the impulse to personal liberty

that underlay the stratifications that politics sought to impose on the 20th century. Even his obscurities—or perhaps especially his obscurities—were images of the doubts and dangers of a time when great wrongs were done in the name of nation, or humanity, and when so many lives were snuffed out in dubious battle, so many hopes died in jails or concentration camps.

It is tempting to compare Pablo Picasso to Winston Churchill, to that young cavalryman who lived to deploy masses of tanks and planes, who ranged a wide political spectrum, and whose art with language was to make such a profound impression on his times. The differences are many, to be sure, as Churchill was a great politician, whose skill was in directly guiding peoples toward ends he believed worthy, and who had a nostalgia for the past and a confidence in institutions and traditions that Picasso despised. More, Picasso's paintings may live when the Churchillian prose is buried in the history books. Yet each in his own way, each through a long life, exemplified his era while contesting many of its manifestations. The death of Churchill brought a widespread sense of loss, even among those who disputed his greatness, or failed to understand the meaning of what he had accomplished. And so it is with Pablo Picasso, storm center throughout his life, honored by the world on his passing.

Why Not Withdraw From the OAS?

The snug old notion that the countries of the Americas form a natural unit, sharing common interests and working through common institutions, is a familiar feature of hemispheric oratory and the basis of much hemispheric policy. But it has never been under such heavy—and perhaps thoughtful—challenge. It is not simply that a number of political disputes between Washington and the Latin—In Panama and Chile, for instance—are simultaneously at a boil. The feeling is widespread through Latin America that the United States is not performing its proper role in assisting the hemisphere's development. Many go on to ask if American power or American capitalism make it foolish to expect that Washington can ever play such a role. At the current general assembly of the Organization of American States, the United States has been alternately extolled for its neglect and for its intervention. Various suggestions have issued forth to reduce the importance of Washington in the OAS, and in the hemisphere generally. The American attitude is polite but grim.

It is in respect to this dispiriting scene that we would draw attention to a proposal by William D. Rogers, a Washington lawyer long concerned with Latin America. Mr. Rogers declares, in effect, that the conditions and attitudes which have traditionally led the hemisphere to be regarded as a special unit have been eroded by the growth of Latin nationalism, by the easing of American paternalism, by the pace of economic change, by the passage of time. One sensible reaction to this change, he suggests, would be for the United States to withdraw to associate status in the Organization of American States. Events have made the OAS "already virtually a Latin American organization," he argues. Withdrawal would match the or-

ganizational form to the political reality. It would liberate the United States, and the OAS, from the constant debilitating charge that Washington dominates the principal hemispheric forum. It could help clear the air.

We are not prepared simply to endorse Mr. Rogers' proposal as it stands. No such major readjustment of regional posture could be taken without study of just what American interests would be affected, and how the valid and essential ones among them could continue to be served. Latins would surely be interested in joining such a study—though given the climate, they might be more interested in making their own. It would be intriguing to learn, we might add, whether the Latins—faced with the greater necessity of dealing with each other which American withdrawal from the OAS would mean—would be as eager as many of them now seem to watch the United States go.

It seems to us quite right, however, that the organizational structure of the hemisphere be reviewed. Institutions set up in a period of accepted American dominance and expected American leadership should be measured against the imperatives of the new and more difficult period which the hemisphere is in now. The OAS is hardly but hardly sacred. We have no favorites, but perhaps ECLA (the UN Economic Commission for Latin America), a small expert corps of technocrats with increasing political maneuverability, is ripe for a large new role. We see no reason why the United States must stand still, accepting abuse and calling ritualistically for Latin initiatives for change, while its hemispheric position deteriorates. Why should not the United States offer an initiative of its own?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Evolution in Taiwan

In world affairs problems are rarely "solved." At best they are transformed, from an armed confrontation to a political maneuver, or perhaps from a bid for political power to a bid for economic influence. Sometimes diplomatic success consists of nothing more than converting an urgent situation into a tolerable irregularity.

Thus the status of the Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan seems to have evolved from the flashpoint of war into a period of gradual adjustment, the end result of which no one can yet perceive. A logical development in this process, though none the less significant, is Peking's newly opened campaign of appeals, often nostalgic in orientation, for unity between the Chinese of the mainland and the Chinese on Taiwan. Peking spokesmen propose informal, discreet contacts between partisans of the two regimes and encourage visits to relatives and ancestral homes on the mainland, stressing common heritage despite diverse social systems.

It is virtually impossible to see any basis on which a full-fledged political accommodation could be found between the present

regimes now in power in Peking and Taipei; that is not in the cards. Nor is it any wonder that the Nationalist leaders instinctively scorn the new soothing utterances of their old rivals, for the disparities in present and future power of the two regimes are too great to leave the men in Taipei much room for maneuver.

Yet around the world once-bitter antagonists have found that any kind of peaceful contact is better than no contact at all. The Germans have discovered this, the Koreans are experimenting, even the Arabs exposed to Israelis are finding old antagonisms contradicted by daily realities. Perhaps the Vietnamese will find it too one day.

The significant factor in current Peking-Taipei relations is that neither side sees any virtue in fomenting the war hysteria on which they used to thrive. This development hardly solves the Taiwan problem, but it does preclude its transformation to the point where the issues can eventually be settled by diplomacy rather than by force of arms.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

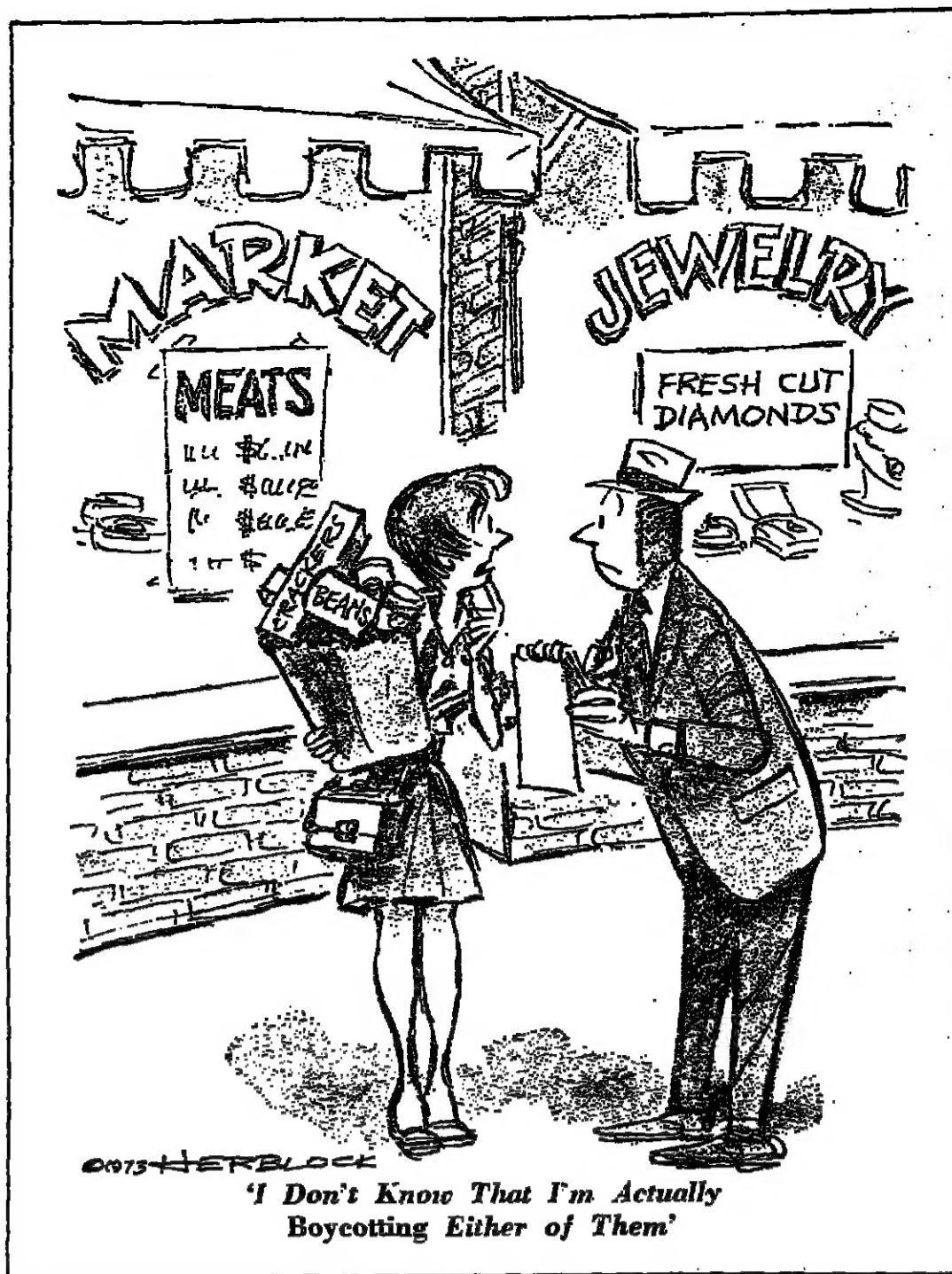
April 10, 1898

PARIS.—Our Madrid correspondent announces that Spain has yielded to the demands of the United States and granted an unconditional and unqualified armistice in Cuba. An armistice is not usually granted unless asked for by or with the authority of one of the contending nations. But the circumstances are most unusual, and the armistice, as far as the United States is concerned, may possibly give cause for delaying any hostile action, and it should be remembered that every day's delay makes

Fifty Years Ago

April 10, 1923

NEW YORK.—Recent increases in wages in various industries show the optimism prevalent in business circles. The U.S. Steel Corporation today announces an increase in the pay of its common labor of 11 percent. Another aspect of the whole wage question came up today in the announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court, which laid down the principle that minimum wage laws are unconstitutional, the decision being made by a 5-to-3 vote.



Visit to Leningrad: The Dark Side

By Anthony Lewis

LENINGRAD.—The apartment door opens. There stands a man modest in size but projecting tremendous physical power and beauty. A fringe of beard around his triangular face gives him a saturnine look.

"Panov," he says. We step into a living room perhaps 10 feet by 16, with chairs, a dining table, a television set, a phonograph—the walls covered with pictures of dancers and musicians. On one wall a short wooden bar has been rigged as a dancer's practice bar.

That room is the universe of one of the world's great ballet dancers: his home, his studio, his stage. For more than a year now it has been the only place where Valery Panov can dance.

Applied for Visas

Panov was a leading dancer of the Kirov Ballet, Leningrad. In March, 1972, he and his wife, the ballerina Galena Ragozina, applied for exit visas to go to Israel. The Kirov company immediately dismissed him and reduced her to the lowest level of the corps de ballet; she left with him. They did not get the exit permits.

The pressures on Panov have steadily grown. Last May he was charged with spitting on a militiaman's sleeve and spent a week in a cell full of amputees and cripples—an unsavory message. More recently, mail and telegrams from abroad have been cut off. Three months ago his telephone just stopped working. Twice this month he has been stopped on the street by a burly figure who asked him for a cigarette—and then found himself surrounded by men who grabbed him, then let go.

But the threats may matter less than the sense of confinement. Valery Panov is not a mathematician or a writer whose life is in his head, he is a physical man who must dance to live. At the age of 35 he feels that life force draining away.

"I have a little more strength left to fight," he says. "Then... I must get out or my life is over: There is no more me."

For a visitor from the outside world seeing the Panovs is like wandering into a novel, a fantasy. In that living room, its ceiling too low to let him leap, he seems caged. Galena is a tiny blonde just 33 years old. She gives an elfin smile and touches his brow when he says, "They

tell people I am an evil magician who has cast a spell on her."

In his gesture and expression, Panov is the great artist, who knows his true status and treats unpleasant reality almost with disdain. But not far under that surface there is desperation.

He says he is grateful for protests organized in their behalf in New York and London, but he is still not sure that Westerners understand the seriousness of the situation. For example, some who reached him by telephone asked about whether he had enough food and clothes, not about his internal agony.

"When I said they were squeezing me to death," Panov says, "There would be a silence on the telephone—as if I had spoiled the game by saying something too serious."

The irony is that Panov is such a Russian figure. He wants to do Russian ballet, he has choreographed Pushkin's "Queen of Spades" and other Russian classics. He thinks Russian dancers and training are the best, the pay and conditions good. But party cultural watchdogs made life impossible, he says, by demanding changes in productions for ideological reasons.

Why have the authorities refused to let the Panovs go? They have no secret, or political status, and outsiders would pay any exit fees demanded. The reason is surely prestige. Ballet is a major art in the Soviet Union, and Panov is probably the most decorated artist who has ever tried to leave for Israel. The symbol is hard to accept.

Not the Only Ones

Of course they are not the only people who have been refused exit visas arbitrarily. The Hermitage Museum's curator of European-American arms and armor, Leonid Tarasuk, was dismissed last year when he applied for a visa. Just a few days ago Tarasuk, who like many with higher education is a reserve military officer, got a call-up notice. If he goes he believes that it will be the end: He will then be treated as having had access to secrets and will never be allowed to leave.

Panov thinks that, despite some relaxation in the application of exit fees, the dangers are increasing for individual Jews who are regarded as prominent examples. He believes their only hope is that they will be let go as part of the arrangement for Leonid Brezhnev's projected visit to the

United States: "If we do not get out then our life is over."

In two weeks in the Soviet Union I have seen much to admire. I think Soviet leaders genuinely want better relations with the United States, and it is right to meet that desire. But as long as such exemplary cruelty remains a part of the system, it will not be possible for Americans to forget Valery Panov.

A Time to Compromise

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—In the fight between the President and the 93d Congress, the time for compromise is at hand. A vehicle for accommodation has come forward from the Senate, and the Democratic leadership is clearly willing to settle.

Whether Mr. Nixon is prepared to make terms is another matter. But if he doesn't, he will expose his administration to murderous attacks that could grievously burden the efforts to fight inflation and establish a structure of peace.

The vehicle for accommodation in the proposal by Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., for limits on both budgetary expenditures and the power of the President to impose, or refuse to spend, money voted by the Congress. The Ervin proposals passed the Senate overwhelmingly last week, and in one form or another they are sure to go through the House and come before the President.

Major Concession

The proposals represent a genuine compromise. They fix spending during the coming fiscal year at \$258 billion—a figure \$700 million lower than called for in Mr. Nixon's budget. Acceptance of that ceiling is a major concession by the Democratic liberals.

To hold spending within that ceiling, the proposals authorize the President to impose funds authorized by the Congress, but the President would have to use the impoundment power on a relatively equal basis across the board. There would have to be a balance in cuts in social services. Acceptance of that limitation would be a genuine concession by Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon may feel now that he doesn't have to give way. The temper in the country is against big spending. By use of his veto, the President can probably check the liberal Democrats without yielding anything in return. In a critical test last week, the Senate upheld Mr. Nixon's veto of a \$216-billion vocational rehabilitation bill by a four-vote margin.

But Mr. Nixon and his administration are vulnerable on many matters where the veto doesn't obtain. There are some big items where the requirement is responsible Democratic leadership.

Watergate Issue

Watergate is one. The Senate inquiry into unfair tactics in the 1972 campaign is just getting under way. It has a very broad mandate, and it will probably run for another year.

So far, Ervin and the ranking Republican on the committee, Howard Baker of Tennessee, have kept the proceedings remarkably fair. Despite rumors, leaks have not come from the commit-

On a Lofty Pedestal?

French Aides in Africa

By Thomas A. Johnson

DAKAR, Senegal.—A black African motorist, forced off the road here recently by the reckless driving of a white, cursed bitterly and told his passenger: "The French, they can do anything they want to here. If I caught him and took him to the police, the police would let him go and hold me—perhaps beat me. The French are gods here."

Similar complaints are often heard among Africans in the former French colonies of West Africa.

Some 250,000 French citizens—technical aides to African governments, teachers, businessmen and dependants—generally live in situations of privilege. While some Africans insist that the French presence is essential to industrial development, many others maintain that the relationships benefit the French far more than the Africans.

'Lives Better'

"The Frenchman lives so much better here than back home," said a Gabonese government worker in Libreville. "With cars, servants, big salaries, many do not ever want to go back to France. They say they are training us to take their places—they are not."

The "cooperants," or technical aides, who carry out the French technical aid and financial aid policies in Africa called "cooperation"—figure prominently in a number of disputes and also in attempts by some former colonies to renegotiate cooperation agreements with France.

In the Congo Republic, Mauritania, Cameroon, Madagascar and Dahomey have renegotiated or are renegotiating agreements involving more than \$300 million a year that France gives to black Africa, plus the roles of the technical assistants and of French business interests.

Senegal is not negotiating cooperation agreements with France, but some Senegalese have taken their disputes with the French to the streets and to the courts.

Several weeks of demonstrations here, marked by the suspension of some 50 university students, the temporary closing of some schools and unsuccessful attempts to set fire to six schools, arose in part from student dissatisfaction with the French role. The unofficial Senegalese General Student Association distributed flyers in Dakar and other population centers urging students to "oppose cultural inter-

vention that attempts to turn us into foreigners in our own country" and also "systems designed to sabotage the training of African cadres."

The issue of French influence is to get another public airing in a forthcoming Supreme Court case brought by a Senegalese journalist whose publication, now banned, had accused French cooperants at the University of Dakar of responsibility for the dismissal of a Senegalese linguistics expert.

The journalist, Abdou Rahman Cisse, 35, made the accusation in the 10th and final edition of his twice-monthly newspaper, *La Lettre Ferme*, or *The Closed Letter*.

Mr. Cisse, in a 1972 issue of his paper, accused the French of having a "cultural stranglehold" on the University of Dakar. He wrote that French instructors were attempting to oust Pathe Diagne, who was promoting the use of the Wolof language, which is spoken by most Senegalese.

The publication was banned by the Ministry of Information. Mr. Cisse appealed to the court.

The director of the Ministry of Information, Tahirou Niang, in a recent interview that Mr. Cisse "had been warned several times prior to the banning."

"As a developing nation we have to follow a defined program, and if there is some trouble that would disturb the program, we would have to take action against it," he added.

Mr. Niang declined comment on the extent to which French advisers influence government decisions. But Youssef Sylla, director of the External Relations Department, discounted the accusations of undue French influence.

"We are running our own affairs," he said. "They are not making our decisions, nor are they holding jobs that Senegalese should hold."

While African officials generally deny that there is undue French influence in their affairs, travelers in the former French colonies of Africa invariably find French aides exerting considerable influence. Often, the aides say, it is because no African is qualified for the job.

In some rural communities in the Ivory Coast, for instance, the Frenchmen who had been regional officials have passed their knowledge on to Africans while they continue to administer the region as "secretaries" to the Africans. Journalists often find French technicians as experts in national affairs.

One highly placed French-speaking diplomat tells of how his nation wanted to send a Frenchwoman as its representative to an African conference on black affairs.

Espionage Charges

Chad and the Congo Republic recently accused French citizens of espionage. The new leaders of Dahomey have accused a French businessman of undue influence in the former Minister of Finance and of financing a purported attempt to overthrow that government.

The French residents themselves, in informal talks, exhibit a variety of attitudes about their roles.

A middle-aged veteran of foreign assignments in both India and Africa—sitting in one of Dakar's numerous sidewalk cafes that few Senegalese can afford to patronize—was convinced that the French would be in Africa "for at least another thousand years."

"The simple fact is these people cannot learn to do things for themselves," he said.

A younger Frenchman, himself a veteran of France's student conflicts, insisted that his nation was not doing enough to encourage self-sufficiency among the blacks.

"I suspect," he said, "that there are too many of us living better here than we could in France, enjoying the position of 'patron' and we want to hold on to it."

Still another young Frenchman who works with the Togolese government said: "We're giving the best of our lives and talents for these people, and the natives don't appreciate what France is doing for them."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

**Bankers Seek
Tax Talks in
Luxembourg****Want Clear Statement
On Government Plans**

LUXEMBOURG, April 9 (AP)—Luxembourg bankers, concerned about uncertainties that have arisen on the future of the Grand Duchy's tax and banking laws, are to meet with Prime Minister Pierre Werner tomorrow to seek a clear statement of the government's plans, banking sources said today.

Rumors started after Luxembourg appeared to commit itself to a revision of its tax laws, especially concerning income-tax freedom for financial holding companies, in return for having a European Monetary Cooperation Fund headquarters on its soil. The fund is an embryo central bank for the Common Market.

France and West Germany supported Luxembourg's bid for the headquarters on the condition that the Grand Duchy's tax policies on holding companies be reviewed. Mr. Werner, in a letter to the Paris and Bonn governments, said he was willing to examine this. But, as Luxembourg government sources stressed today, he did not make any commitment to act.

Outflows Reported

Still, there was uncertainty over the government's plans were here have been reports that some funds were flowing out to Switzerland and elsewhere, where banking secrecy seemed better assured.

Luxembourg bankers in interviews today said these reports are exaggerated. "There have been some sporadic movements," a banker said, "but nothing to be concerned about." Said another: "To my knowledge, there isn't been any consequential movement of funds."

There was also concern over the future of Luxembourg's banking secrecy laws, following a demand by the Bundesbank for information on the activities of subsidiaries of German banks operating in Luxembourg. These subsidiaries are used to borrow money abroad for the parent, thus keeping Bundesbank controls. Official sources disclosed that as part of the agreement between Luxembourg and Bonn is to permit the parent banks to report to the Bundesbank certain balance sheet figures supplied to them by the subsidiaries. There is no question of details of individual accounts being disclosed, the sources said.

No Unilateral Action

They said that, in general, there was no plan to loosen banking secrecy rules. Nor, they said, was it planned to take any unilateral action to tighten the nation's tax system.

Luxembourg has agreed, as part of economic and monetary union plans, to harmonize its laws with those of its partners by about 1976. In talks on the subject, it merely expressed willingness to do this perhaps a little earlier, though such willingness was never put into writing.

One banker said that if Luxembourg had to eliminate or reduce a tax benefit, so would the Netherlands Antilles (Curacao) and the British Channel Islands (Jersey). Luxembourg government sources said, with only act in the context of a general EEC harmonization of tax laws.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Du Pont Estimates Record Net**

Du Pont Co. earnings for the first quarter are estimated at a record \$2.80 a share, chairman and president Charles B. McCoy told shareholders at the annual meeting. Last-year earnings for the period were \$2.04 a share. First-quarter sales also set a record at \$1.24 billion, up 19 percent from the 1972 period. "The outlook for the remainder of 1973 suggests that this will almost certainly be a record year for Du Pont," Mr. McCoy said, adding that "we see no reason why this recovery should not extend well into 1974."

Alusuisse Outlines Prospects

Business progress for the current year and the future all depends on how prices develop, Alusuisse chairman Emmanuel Meyer reports. The current situation has improved to being merely miserable from being very miserable up to recently, he says, adding that he believes that the demand growth rate would perceptibly improve this year after a two-year low. In 1972, parent company sales advanced 17 percent to 497.5 million Swiss francs while net profit fell 14 percent to 35.4 million francs. For the group, sales rose 11 percent to 2.31 billion francs, with net profit down 15 percent to 52 million francs. Mr. Meyer says primary aluminum capacity should be about unchanged this year from 506,000 tons in 1972. Production capacity, only about 75 percent used in 1972, should change during the current year. He also says gratifying progress has been noted in research and development. He gave no further details, but intimated more information would be provided at the April 18 annual meeting.

U.S. Purchasing Agents See Gains

U.S. purchasing executives say business continued strong in March, "capping off" a better than anticipated first quarter. But rising prices remained a major concern. The latest survey of 250 members of the National Association of Purchasing Management shows that new orders and

production rates reached their best levels since mid-1961. Increases in new orders were reported by 53 percent in February, while production increases were reported by 48 percent up from 41 percent. The number of purchasing executives reporting inventory increases rose to 41 percent from 35 percent, and was the highest in eight years. The number reporting inventories increased to 9 percent from 6 percent. At the same time, prices rose at a "fearsome" pace during March, with 88 percent reporting higher prices, the largest number to do so since 1950. Most of the price increases, the survey says, were in the 5 to 8 percent range.

German Study High-Speed Trains

Frictionless supertrains moving at 480 kilometers (300 miles) an hour linking northern and southern West Germany could be a reality by 1985, a study by the German Transport Ministry concludes. The proposed "high performance fast train" (HSB) is the forerunner of an all-European mass transit network and a model for other countries, the ministry says. The report was commissioned to study the feasibility of linking Hamburg and Munich by a semi-circular, 888-kilometer (about 550-mile) route by 1985. The study calls for the route to be extended later, linking 10 other cities and running through areas where 80 percent of German industry is located. Eventually, the ministry hopes, the network could be extended to similar systems in neighboring countries. The trains would carry cars, trucks and passengers and could take between 32,000 and 34,000 trucks daily off crowded highways, the ministry says. No final decision was made on the propulsion or track system to be used, but the study singled out the so-called magnetron levitation principle as a favorite alternative. This system balances the downward pull of gravity against the upward pull of electromagnets against a metal guide rail, leaving the train "floating" several centimeters above a special track. Prototypes are already being tested by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom and Krauss-Maffel.

Threatening Outbreak of War at Any Moment**Mideast States Bitterly Contest Oil Claims**

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—Amir Abbas Hoveida, Prime Minister of Iran, says that war could break out in the Middle East "at any moment."

The unusual part is that Israel is not involved in the warning. Instead, the exotic cast of characters in this international drama are Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

The stage is the Persian Gulf, the richest oil-producing area in the world. It supplies 35 percent of the world's oil and contains 60 percent of the proven oil reserves. The states are bitterly contesting claims in and around the Gulf in efforts to maximize their holdings and potential riches, triggering border incidents and heightening tensions.

Only recently, forces from Kuwait and Iraq clashed along their border. Iranian and Iraqi forces, too, have exchanged shots along their border, and the enmity between the countries is openly expressed.

Iraq has "adopted an attitude that can only be described in international parlance as hostile," Mr. Hoveida says bluntly. Iran is busy building up its armed forces, with a military budget of \$1.5 billion for the fiscal year that began in March, a 47 percent increase from the year before. Iran recently announced it had placed a mammoth \$2 billion order through the U.S. Defense Department for fleets of supersonic jet fighters, attack helicopters and other equipment. Both Iraq and Saudi Arabia are also beefing up their armed forces.

The squabble over the Gulf's spoils is largely caused by a geographical quirk. Under interna-

tional procedure, a nation may claim its continental shelf, which is defined as extending out to water 600 feet deep. However, most of the Gulf is shallower than that, making practically the whole body a "continental shelf." So, who owns the Gulf, which may have as much oil beneath its bed as it has water above it? With oil finds extending farther and farther into the Gulf, the question is critical. If a nation stakes its claim as beginning from its outermost islands, it can map



out a bigger chunk of potentially rich offshore area than if it began from the shoreline. Negotiations have settled some claims—but not those at the upper end, where Iran and Kuwait share the shoreline, with Iraq wedged into a narrow strip in between. Obviously, how much shoreline Iraq can claim will determine how much territory it can claim offshore.

Iraq and Iran share an uneasy 378-mile-long border, but a central point in their dispute is the Shatt al Arab, a 50-mile-long estuary formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers of Iraq and the Karun River of Iran. They both claim rights to the waterway as well as to some offshore territory. Another contested claim has pitted against each other the sheikhdoms of Sharjah and Umm al-Qaiwain, two members of the United Arab Emirates Federation, and has embroiled in a long court fight two U.S. companies that would like to tap the oil.

German Cost of Living Rises 0.6% in March

WIESBADEN, West Germany, April 9 (AP)—The German cost-of-living index rose to 145.2 (1963 equals 100) in March, up 0.6 percent from February and up 0.8 percent from March, 1972, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

The March-to-March increase was the largest since World War II. In February, the index had risen 0.7 percent from January and 0.8 percent from the year-ago month.

Italian Living Costs Up

ROME, April 9 (AP)—The cost of living in Italy went up 0.9 percent in February, the government announced over the weekend.

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So far, Buttes Gas & Oil, based in Oakland, Calif., has prevailed over Occidental Petroleum of Los Angeles.

Iraq, meanwhile, is again coveting Kuwait and its valuable oil shoreline. In 1961, Iraq sought to annex Kuwait, but a battalion of British troops landed and prompted Iraq to change its mind. The British, though, withdrew military forces from the Gulf at the end of 1971. Kuwait, with its daily oil output of three million barrels, would be a rich plum for anybody.

No Power Vacuum

But neither Saudi Arabia nor Iran is likely to countenance any take-over of Kuwait. Indeed, Iran appears more than willing to fill any void left by the British departure. "There is no power vacuum in this area," an Iranian government source says. "We are in a position to run our own affairs without any interference from outside."

Iraq would like to become the dominant power in the Gulf, but it does not have the population and economic strength of Iran. However, Iraq does have a 15-year treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union and could be less apt to back off from any confrontation.

Before the British withdrew, they created the Emirate Federation in an effort to increase stability in the area. Besides Sharjah and Umm al-Qaiwain, its members are Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah and Ras al-Khaimah. The federation has a total population of 250,000. But the federation has not cleared up the picture much; each sheikhdom retains much autonomy, and the federation has two ministries of defense, six armies, eight police forces, three navies, two helicopter forces and one air force.

Abu Dhabi, the largest sheikhdom, is having its own conflict with Saudi Arabia over the rights to the Buraimi Oasis. The oasis, a six-mile-wide forest of date palms with nine villages scattered among them, is on the Abu Dhabi-Oman border, with three villages in Oman and the others in what Abu Dhabi claims as its territory. Saudi Arabia contends that the entire oasis belongs to it, though Abu Dhabi and Oman now have it by right of possession.

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**Fed Requests
Banks Review
Loan Pledges
Overcommitment
May Set Credit Crunch**

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Federal banking agencies began a concerted effort today to avoid a severe money crunch by warning banks to exercise restraint in committing loans to corporate customers.

In letters sent to approximately 750 banks with deposits of over \$100 million each, the Federal Reserve Board and other government authorities said they are concerned by the "apparent" large volume of loan pledges outstanding and the "sharply increased" use of these bank commitments by corporate clients, which could cause banks to overextend themselves.

The agencies are asking banks to set up "appropriate" loan commitment policies and determine how they will obtain funds to meet such pledges. Federal examiners will be asking banks to "demonstrate" how they are giving "adequate attention" to monitoring their commitment programs.

The making of loan commitments is an essential part of doing business in the banking industry. Such pledges simply mean that a bank agrees to give a specific line of credit to a customer in the future at an unspecified rate of interest. Banks do not expect most of their customers to use their entire loan pledge. Therefore, many banks make sizable commitments, expecting that only a small portion will actually be met.

However, a heavy corporate demand for loans has developed in the past several months as the nation's economy has expanded. That demand is continuing and banks are finding corporations cashing in on a larger percentage of their pledges, at a prime interest rate considered "artificially low" by many bankers. While corporations are receiving a rather low interest fee, banks complain that they must obtain funds at rapidly rising interest rates to make the loans.

The limiting of loan commitments urged by the Fed and other government agencies is one alternative to boosting the prime interest rate. The Nixon administration has been waging a successful campaign to keep bankers from raising their prime lending rates too dramatically.

The Fed said one sample of large banks indicated that at the end of January \$80 billion in loan commitments was outstanding.

N.Y. Prices Climb, Volume Sags

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT)—Sparked by a surge of buying in blue chips, prices on the New York Stock Exchange climbed sharply today in slow trading.

The Dow Jones Industrial average soared 16.48 at 947.55, its highest reading of the day. Volume on the Big Board sagged to 13.74 million shares from 13.89 million Friday.

The market's strength could not be attributed to a specific change in the business outlook. Rather, the buying appeared to be based on a delayed reaction to past indications of economic strength and on a technically oversold condition.

Prior to Friday's rally, the market had declined in 15 of the previous 21 sessions and many analysts had been predicting a technical rebound. The sluggish pace of trading during recent declining sessions indicated, moreover, that selling pressure was abating.

Today's strong performance of the Dow industrials stemmed partly from buying in Du Pont, one of the most influential issues of the 30 components in the average.

The stock shot up 4 1/2 to 172.

The automobile stocks also were strong and actively traded, possibly in a tardy recognition of last week's report that new car sales in March had eclipsed all previous monthly records for the industry.

Ford moved up 2 to 63 3/4 as the fourth most active stock. Chrysler also made the active list and leaped 1 1/4 to 35 1/2. General Motors gained 1 1/4 to 73 1/4.

Volatile IBM gained 6 to 429 1/2. Dow Chemical rose 1 1/4 to 103. General Electric added 1 1/4 at 63. Texas Instruments rose 1 3/4 to 158 3/8. Polaroid climbed 5 3/4 to 152 1/4, and Xerox added 4 7/8 at 153 1/2.

Also higher were Standard Oil of California, up 2 3/8 to 84 7/8, Standard Oil of Ohio, up 3 to 100, Trans World Airlines, ahead 2 at 40 7/8, American Airlines up 1 1/8 to 20 3/4, Burroughs, ahead 6 1/8 at 230 1/4, and Fairchild Camera up 2 1/4 to 48 1/4.

National General, however, fell 1 1/4 to 25 3/4. It disclosed in the annual report that the Internal Revenue Service has proposed additional taxes of \$22 million for the years 1967-70.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed sharply higher as advances outnumbered declines, 500 to 373, and 297 issues remained unchanged. The index closed at 34.11, up 0.05.

**72 Profits Soar
84 Percent for
Thomson-Brandt**

PARIS, April 9 (Reuters)—Profits at Thomson-Brandt climbed 84 percent in 1972. The French electronics firm reported today.

Net profit totaled 109.7 million francs (about \$24.4 million), compared with 59.7 million francs in the previous year.

Parent company sales rose 18 percent to 1.79 billion francs while consolidated sales before tax were reported at 8.84 billion francs (about \$1.95 billion), up 13 percent from 1971.

The company said it will pay a dividend of 8.40 francs a share, up from 6.90 francs in the previous year.

Glaxo Holdings

LONDON, April 9 (Reuters)—Glaxo Holdings reported today a 1.3 percent rise in profits in the six months ended Dec. 31 while sales gained 11 percent.

Net profit was \$6.93 million, compared to the year-earlier six-month total of \$6.84 million. Group sales rose to \$26.7 million from \$26.1 million.

Investigate Forgeries

Over the weekend it was learned an investigation also is under way of reports that unidentified principals of Equity Funding Corp. forged and sold millions of dollars of other companies' securities.

The California and Illinois insurance departments have seized the books and assets of Equity Funding Life. The writing of new policies and cash outflows from the company have been halted. This means death claims cannot be paid, policy loans cannot be issued, and cash surrenders of policies cannot be executed.

Illinois investigators have been unable to find at least 75 percent of the \$28 million assets claimed by Equity Funding Life in its Dec. 31, 1972, statement, and technically the firm is insolvent. Its reserves for payment of claims have not been verified, either.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The following table shows the closing bid-ask rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
Star (per \$)	2.484	2.481	— 0.003
Belg. fr. (100)	39.075	39.025	+0.050
Belg. fr. (10)	40.04	40.025	+0.015
Deutsche mark	2.34	2.3370	+0.0030
Danish krona	5.200	5.2000	+0.0000
Escudo	25.18	25.18	—
Fr. fr. (100)	4.5253	4.515	+0.0103
Fr. fr. (10)	4.5253	4.515	+0.0103
Irish pound	1.29	1.29	—
Lira (100)	388.75	388.75	—
Lira (10)	38.875	38.875	—
Peso	20.553	20.55	+0.003
Schilling	13.76	13.76	—
S.W. krona	4.9448	4.94	+0.0048
Swiss franc	2.053	2.04	+0.013
Yen	255.23	255	+0.23

A: Free. B: Commercial.
Percent change against the dollar from central bank rate by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

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